

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

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Naabeehó Dine'é Bibéeso Bee Ninááda'doonishii 'At'qá Ndadit'a'ígíí Baa Náadahwiiníst'íid

Naabeehó binant'a'í béesh bąqah dah naaz'ání dabiidii'nínígíí Tségháhoodzánígi 'álah náá-násdłí'go Naabeehó 'áda hoot'ááłjį béeso' bee ninááda'doonishii 'at'qá nidadit'a'ágíí yaa ní-

(Continued on page 2)



Curtie Dawe is shown soldering wires to selector switches for an Automatic Direction Finder. Curtie works for Lear, Inc. in Flagstaff, Arizona. Lear, Inc. is one of the firms which is cooperating with the Navajo Tribe under their industrial development program.

Curtie Dawe wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'ahída'diithjįhgo biká'ágíí. Dįigo 'át'éego k'ad sáanii ła' Lear, Inc. yá ndaalnish Kin Łání hoolyéedi. Naabeehó bikéyahdóó t'áá 'áyídigi Diné ła' naanish bá dahólłq dooleet daaniigo nihahastói yaa nidaat'inée ła' 'at'é diidi. Lear, Inc. deil-niigo hótsoago da'inishigi 'adaat'éhégií ła' bíts'a nidaazt'i' daniljįgo Naabeehó dine'é 'atah yindaalnishigi 'adaat'éhigií kwii t'áá 'áyídigi nihá bit nda'iineeh dooleet daaniigo nihinant'a'í nihá yaa nidaat'įigo 'át'é. 'Éi 'áatdeitni industrial development program.

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náadaast'íjd. T'áqts'oh dabidii'nínígíí hastáq-góo yookátédqá' kwii hastóí 'álah nánás-dlǫ́'. 'Éi t'áá 'álah 'ilǫ́go táadi damíigo 'azlǫ́' dóo 'a' k'asdqá' 'a'nií'jǫ́' 'anáahoolzhiizh. Naadiin tseebíigi yookáatgo 'a'ni'ni'qá dóo bilá náahooshzhiizhgo 'inda táá'oosdee'. Ts'i-dá k'ad 'inda hastóí t'áá 'álah nilǫ́go lq'í yis-ká ha'níigo baa hani'. T'áá nihił béeadahózingo ts'ídá kojǫ́' 'anáhiilzhiizhgo béeso bee nda'-doonishii 'at'qq ndadit'a'ígíí biniiyé 'álah ná'ádlee. T'áá 'éi t'éiyá 'aghá nánish ná-dlee. Béeso bee nda'doonishii 'at'qq nináa-daas'nilígíí t'áá 'át'é 'ahiidzogo naakits'áa-dahdi míil ntsaaígíí dóo bi'qq naakidi neez-náadiin dóo bi'qq t'áá'á'ídi míil dóo bi'qq naa-kidi neeznáadiin dóo bi'qq tádiin dóo bi'qq t'áá'á'í béeso bííghahgo hastóí yee lq da'ast'íjǫ́'.

Kóhoot'éedqá' baa hwiinist'íjdgo bee lq da'azlǫ́'qé naakidi 'aháqah nániildéel bííghahgo hastóí yee lq náada'ast'íjǫ́' lá k'adígíí.

Díí béeso 'at'qq nidadeest'q ha'nínígíí t'áá-łá'í ní'ánigo baa hoonihgo t'áá 'i'iyisíí hani' ni-neez. 'Éidígíí baqgo bá 'adaat'é nahalinígíí t'éiyá kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Naabeehó tsítkéí, 'inda ch'ikéí da 'ólta' naakits'áadahjǫ́' nihoor-á'hígíí yííghah nida'iíteehii náásgóo náá'íi-déeshtah danízinii béeso bá sinilígíí 'ashdladi míil ntsaaígíí bííghahgo bá bee lq 'azlǫ́'. 'Éi haa'í da béeso bá hooghan dahótsaa góne' bá sinilgo kodóo t'óo náas noodahgo daashjǫ́' ní-záagi bá náas yit'ih dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinist'íjd. 'Áádóo 'inda níléi t'áá ha'át'éegi da t'áá hoolzhishgi kéyah na'iini' daha'níigo 'ashjáá'oodlǫ́'. 'Éi k'ad kéyah díkwíí shǫ́' 'á-kót'éego baa hwiinít'ǫ́. 'Áko kéyah bee nahidoonih nilíinii t'áá'á'ídi míil ntsaaígíí bííghahgo ndeideez'q hastóí. Naabeehó t'áá bí 'áda hoot'áat bi'oonishjǫ́' dó' k'ad t'áá hazhó'ó naanish ntsaa silǫ́'. Kin biyi' naaltsoos 'ádaal-iinii t'áá bi'oh neel'q silǫ́' Tségháhoodzánigi. Kin 'a' bá nináanát'qgo t'éiyá t'áá bohóné-dzq daanigo yaa nídaast'íjd hastóí. 'Áko 'áájí bee ni'doonish nilíinii 'ashdladi neeznáadiindi míil béeso bííghahgo yá ndeideez'q. 'Áádóo 'inda níléi Diné kéedahat'ínígíí bitahgóo kin bii' 'álah, nída'adleehe danilíinii baa náahwiinist'íjd. 'Áájí bee binda'doonishii dó' 'ashdladi neeznáadiindi míil bííghahgo bá nideet'q.

Naabeehó dine'é kéyah bá náhásdzooígíí bikáa'gi, doodaii' t'áá báh, níhánigi naanish dahidoot'ihgo kwii diné 'a' naanish bá dahólqo dooleet ha'níigo baa hwiinít'ínéé dó' baa náahwiinist'íjd. Béeso 'a' bá ch'ínáadoo'nił ha'níigo naakidi neeznáadiin dóo bi'qq tseebíidiindi

míil bííghahgo yee lq náada'ast'íjǫ́' hastóí. Tó dah dahat'ó'ígíí, 'inda tó biká 'ada'algo'ígíí binda'anishgi 'éi dǫ́di neeznáadiin dóo bi'qq tseebíidiindi míil bííghahgo béeso bá bee lq 'azlǫ́'. Naat'áanii Nééz hoolyééjǫ́' kéyah bikáá' k'éé'dílyeehgo bee 'iiná tsítkéí 'a' yídahoot'aah dooleet ha'nínéé dó' béeso t'áá'á'ídi neeznáadiin dóo bi'qq hastáadiindi míil bííghahgo bá bee lq 'azlǫ́'. Administration deiłnigo naanish náadeiit'éehegi naaltsoos yá dah nda-háaztánii 'éi dǫ́di neeznáadiin dóo bi'qq dǫ́' ts'áadahdi míil bííghahgo béeso bá nideet'á. Naabeehó ba'átchíní da'ólta'ágíí dó' 'a' 'éé' naagháagi t'áá bee bich'ǫ́' 'anidahazt'ǫ́. 'Áájí 'éiyá béeso 'ashdladi neeznáadiindi míil bííghahgo bá bikáá' náánásdzoh.

Aadóo baa dahwiinist'íjdgo béeso 'a' bá nináadadeest'q danilíinii t'óo 'ahayóí 'at'kéé' náánás'nil. Jó 'éi 'ats'íis baa 'ahayqagi lá, 'inda Welfare deiłnigo 'áká 'aná'alwo' bił haz'qagi, 'aadóo 'inda industrial deiłnigo naanish bił haz'qagi, 'inda business operation deiłnigo béeso bee 'áálníł nahaz'qagóo da béeso 'a' bá nidadeest'q.

Ní'íííh haz'qagi hótsoago 'ahodoolníł ha-níigo hastóí yaa nídaat'ínéé 'éi kwii doo 'atah bikáá' yisdzoh da. 'Éi díí zhíní hastóí 'álah náánásdlǫ́'go 'inda yaa nináadadoot'íjǫ́' ho-doo'niid. Bini Ant'áqts'ózi dabidii'nínígíí bini haa'í hoolzhishgo shǫ́' 'álah náá'ádlee dooleet.

Resolution deiłnigo naaltsoos bee 'áda nihodiit'aah nilíinii dó' 'a' hadeidiilaa hastóí. 'Éi díí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadi ha'níigo t'áá 'atahajǫ́' baa dahwiinít'ínígíí bił nináanát'ǫ́. 'Aahgo haz'q nihidine'é t'ahdii bini' bidadit'ǫ́' daaní hastóí. 'Éi t'áá'á'í náahaijǫ́' níhá náas náadoo-t'áat daaní. 'Éi kót'éego baa hani'. Díí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadi grazing regulation wolyéego k'ad níhá siláhágíí háadílyaago kóhoot'éedqá' níléi ha'a'ahdi bee lq 'azlǫ́'. T'áqchil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'ashdla'ági yookáatgo bee lq 'azlǫ́' 1956 yihahq biyi'. Díí bik'ehgo na'nilkaadi ha'nínígíí 'ahgo kónigo bikáá' yisdzoh. Naaltsoos bee lq 'azlǫ́' dóo níléi naakits'áadah nídeezidjǫ́' diné bilǫ́' hazhó'ó hasht'e' ndeidoonit. Díí 'anéelt'e'gi naaltsoos bikáa'go bee dah joottsosígíí biláhajǫ́' halǫ́' 'a' ch'ihíí-jée'go t'áá bee haa náhódoot'íjǫ́' jó ní. 'Inda naaltsoos t'áágéed dah 'azhnookáatgo 'at'dó' t'áá bee hohodidoot'ih ní. 'Éi díí 'ániid daqǫ́' ch'éehpólzhiizhígíí T'áqchil naadiin 'ashdla'á-jǫ́' 'ayíłkqáqdóo 'ákót'éego bik'ehgo ch'ího-doogáat biniiyé nt'ée'.

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Edward MaysEditor

William MorganTranslator

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'Ako 'ákwe'é hastóí yaa nída'ookqahgo naaltsoos yee hadeidiilaa. Díí bik'ehgo ch'íhodoogáá' ha'nínígíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego níléi kónááhoot'éhé 'índa haat'éehgo lá daayit'éé lá daaní. Háálá nihilj'í kóhoot'éédáá' t'áa báa' da dabéeshj' dóó t'áa 'ákót'éego ta' dabééhai. 'Ako nihilj'í t'áhdoo t'áa 'íiyisíí hash-t'e' nínákáah da nahalin daaní hastóí. 'Éidíí-gíí baqgo díí beehaz'ánii bee 'ihodiikaal dooleet' ha'nínígíí bini' t'óó 'ákót'éego t'áá'tá'í nínáádoohah daaníigo yee naaltsoos hadeidiilaa dóó níléi ha'a'ahgóó yit'áda'iilaa.

NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL APPROVE 12 MILLION DOLLAR BUDGET

The longest single session in the history of the Navajo Tribal Council closed late in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 28, 1957. The three and one-half weeks of annual budget meetings resulted in the appropriation of \$12,201,231 by the Council for fiscal year 1958.

This is the largest amount ever appropriated for a single, and twice the total budget of the 1957 fiscal year.

Included in the appropriations are 5 million dollars for a scholarship trust fund for Navajo students in higher education and vocational schools; one million dollars for land purchases; 500 thousand dollars for a new tribal office building; 500 thousand dollars for meeting halls and community centers throughout the vast Navajo reservation.

The council dished up additional 280 thousand dollars to continue industrial development on and near the reservation; 480 thousand dollars for a water development program; 160 thousand dollars for the Shiprock farm training program; 414 thousand dollars for administration; and 500 thousand dollars for clothing for school children.

Other items in the budget include health, welfare, industrial, and business operations.

The huge scholarship appropriation is due to the feeling of the Tribal Council that education is of primary importance to the Navajo people.

The total amount budgeted is exclusive of the proposed sawmill expansion which will receive attention at the next Council which is expected to take place in August.

The Council also approved a resolution to request the secretary of the interior to extend the trespass section of the grazing regulations, approved April 25, 1956, which says that all persons operating livestock without a grazing permit or in excess of their permitted number, will be in trespass after April 25, 1957.

The resolution which was approved by a vote of 55 to 0, asks that the period be extended until April 25, 1958, because of drouth conditions, low market prices and other factors.

Bee Da'iinánii Dóó 'ólta' Nát'áá' Baa Náhání'gi

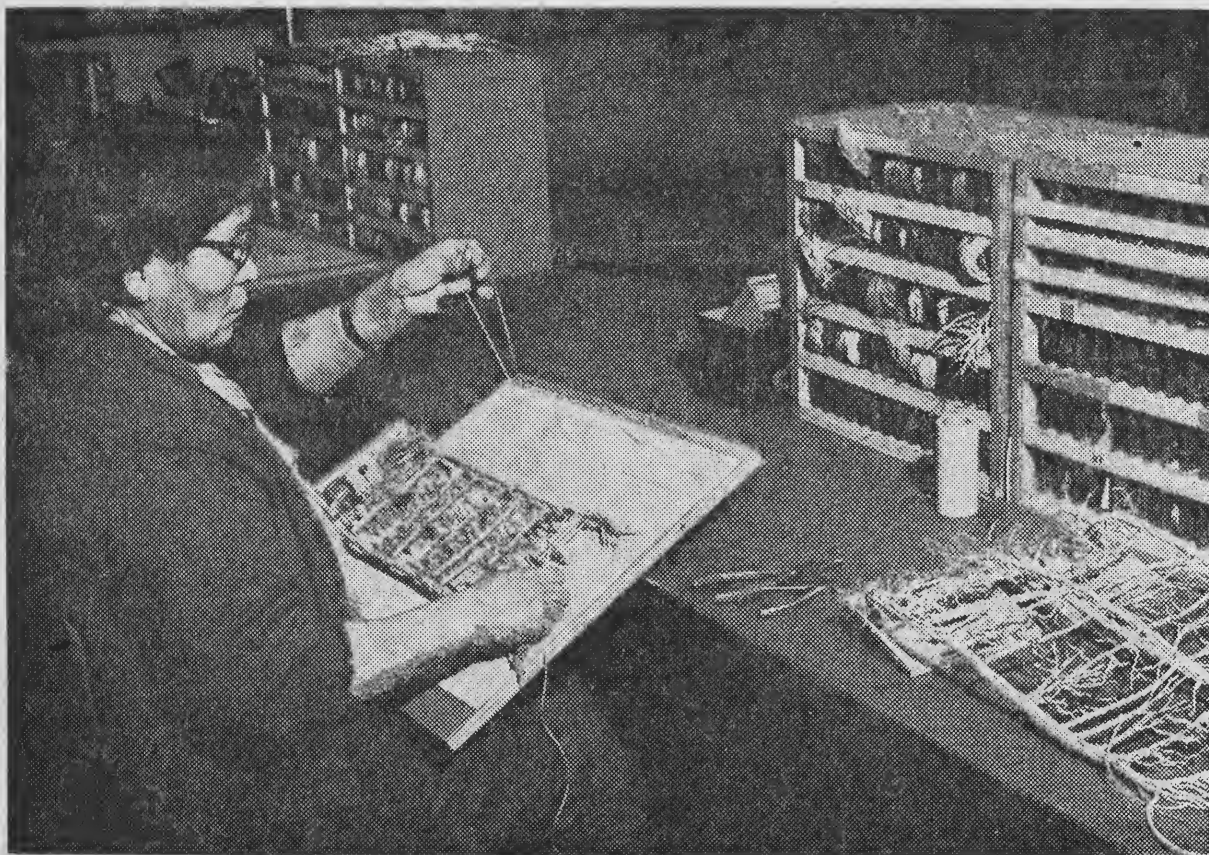
Kwii baa hani'ígíí níléi Wááshindoon yá ndaalnshii binaanish nidaat'ígóó naanish náás deiít'ééh danilíinii baa hani'go bikáá'. 1956 wolyéego yihah yéé bini nda'azhnishígíí kót'éego yaa halni' lá Indian Binant'a'í Glenn L. Emmons ha'nínígíí. Díí kwii hani' ha'nínígíí t'áa naakits'áadah nínádízi' bik'eh 'ákót'éego naaltsoos yah 'anáha'níí. Kéyah Binant'a'í ha'nínígíí naaltsoos bit' yah 'anáha'níí. K'ad Kéyah Binant'a'í nilínígíí Fred A. Seaton wolyé. Díí k'ad kwe'é baa hani'go naaltsoos bee yah 'anídahaas'nil ha'nínígíí níléi 'ada-hwiis'áagóó Wááshindoon bá da'íníishii bahani' danilíinii t'áa 'át'é 'ahíidzogo baa hani'.

Náhást'éí ts'áadah dóó bi'qá 'ashdladiin dóó bi'qá tá'ági yihah yéedáá' Naabeehó dine'é ba'á'chíní dji' ts'áadahdi míil yilt'éego da'ólta' nt'éé'. 'Aadóó 'ólta'ágíí ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí baa hwiinít'ígíí k'ad naadiin 'asdladi míil dóó bi'qá naakidi neeznáadiin dóó bi'qá tseebídiin dóó bi'qá tsosts'id yilt'éego da'ólta'go yíhai. Indians danilíinii náádaatahgoó kéédahat'íinii dó' hastóí, 'índa sánii da t'áa dahóyánii 'íhoo'ahígíí bá hadahaazt'i' silj'go k'ad ta' naaltsoos yidahooh'aah.

'Aadóó 'índa níléi reservation deiíníigo Indians bá nidahasdzogóó t'áadoo le'é kéyah bikáá' dahólónii, 'índa tseyi'di dahólónii da bá hasht'e dahoolyaago k'ad nát'áá' bee bannída'iideet'go bá 'adaalyaa. 'Aadóó 'índa ta' dabikéyah dóó t'áa 'áyidigi naanish bá hadahaazt'i'go k'ad t'áa 'áyidigi naanish bá dahóló. Relocation deiíníigo naanish biniyé 'ada'iinéhígíí dó' t'áa 'a'itso bich'j' 'qá'át'é.

Kéyah binda'anishígíí dó' t'áa yá'át'éehgo náás deiít'ééh. Láhgoó tó bidáda'deest'ingo kodóó kéyah bikáá' bee nida'niyeesh. Kéyah ndahachxóghii baa 'aháyánígíí dó' baa nda'al-deeh. Nídíshchíí' ndahajíihgo 'aahoonihígíí t'áa náás dadeeskid. Tsiniheeshj'íí lq'í 'aa-

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Sarah Bradley is shown laying lacing in harness form for an Automatic Pilot. This harness has 130 circuits. Automatic Pilots as well as other electronic devices are manufactured at Lear, Incorporated, Flagstaff, Arizona. Several Navajo women are employed at the plant and as the plant expands others will be added.

Béesh łichii'ii 'atsinilt'ish bá ndaazt'i'igii binjilnishgo bikáá' kwe'é. 'Alta' ndaazt'i'go ts'ídá daats'i neeznádiin dóó bi'qá tádiin 'ahqah neelzhee'. T'áadoo 'ééhóziní t'óó 'altaa neeshzhee' 'ilji ndi t'áá shíí bééhózinígo 'alta' ndaazt'i'go 'át'é. Chidí naat'a'í shíí bii' naaznil dooleet díí kwii binjilnishgo biká'ágíí. Sarah Bradley wolyéé lá nihizáanii kwii 'atah naalnishígíí. Díí naanish ha'nínígíí Dook'o'osłíid bine'ji Kin Łani hooleyéhegi Lear, Inc. wolyéego bił dah 'oonéet. Kwii biká'ági 'át'éego Naabeehó łá' ákwii ndaalnish. T'áá yéego naanishígíí ntsaa silji'go shíí Diné łá' naanish bá náadahódlqó dooleet ákwii.

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hoonih silji'. 'Índa tó kq'í dóó níłch'i łikoní wolyéego łeeyi' dahólónígíí dó' k'ad t'áá yéego binda'anish.

Níléi 'adahwiis'ágóó 'ałdó' manufacturing plants dóó processing plants deiłnigo t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo bił nahaz'q. 'Áko 'ááji naanish daniliinii dó' łá' bits'a nídaazt'i'go t'áadoo le'é bá 'ádaal'j. 'Ákót'éego da'ínishígíí t'áá lq'í da bi'ílnii'. Indians bá nídashdzó bił'aahgi naanish yee' dó' łá' t'áá bá 'áhoolé'égi 'ádanohł'éeshłí dabi'di'niigo. 'Ákódaa'ł'éhígíí binahji'go k'ad Kingman, Arizona hooleyéegi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyaa. Hualapai dine'é k'ad lq'í naanish, bá hólqó 'ákwe'é. Níléi ha'a'aah biyaaji Cherokee, North Carolina hooleyéedi 'ałdó' t'áá 'ákót'é. Cherokee dine'é kéyah bá náhasdzooídoó t'áá

'áyídigi t'áadoo le'é binda'anishgo 'áhoolyaa-go k'ad lq'í 'ákwii naanish bá dahólq. Na'nízhoozhí hooleyéegi dó' naanish łá' bił ni'nínáago k'ad 'ákwii Diné łá' naanish bá dahólq.

Relocation deiłnigo naanish dahólqógóó 'ada'iinéhígíí dó' t'áá yéego deinízin daazłji' Indians 'ał'qá dah naazhja'a'góó. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego bahani' niljiigo naaltsoos yah 'aná-yoo'nil lá Indians Yinant'a'í niliini.

INDIAN BUREAU REPORTS EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN FISCAL 1956

Significant advances in Indian education and a broadening of economic opportunities for tribal members were achieved in the fiscal year which ended last June 30, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn L. Emmons reported to Secretary of the Interior, Fred A. Section. The report is included in the Department's annual report for fiscal 1956.

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Mr. Maurice McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Navajo Tribe, is shown with the Grazing Committee and other tribal employees working out details of the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. The Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council named Mr. McCabe last fall as coordinator of the Feed Grain Program. Much credit for the success of the Program goes to Mr. McCabe and his committee.

'Aak'eedáá' naadáá' ndahageehígíí baa hwiinít'jigo Maurice McCabe díí naadáá' ndahageehígíí yinaaghaago hazhó'ó ła' doonít' hodoo'niid. Nihinant'a'í 'aláqj' dah sidáhígíí 'ákót'éego yee haadzii'go kodóó Mr. McCabe binaanish silj'. Kwii naaltsoos biká'ígíí 'íídáá' diné naadáá' yindadoolnishii neinitingo bik'i nii'nil. Haidáá' naadáá' ndahageehgo baa na'asdee' yéé 'éi k'ad 'altso ła' yidzaago t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo baa na'asdee'. 'Áko díí nihahastóí Mr. McCabe ha'nínígíí t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo yaa na'azh'eezh.

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In Education Commissioner Emmons reported a seven per cent increase in Navajo school enrollment bringing the total up to a record level of 25,287 students as contrasted with about 14,000 in 1953. In five other tribal areas a "pilot" program of adult education was launched to provide the people with literacy in English and other basic training.

On the economic front good progress was achieved in further development of reservation resources, attraction of new industry to the periphery of reservations, and provision of relocation services to Indian workers and families seeking job opportunities in metropolitan areas.

Resource development was pushed through, continued extension of Indian irrigation projects, additional expansion of soil and moisture conservation work, and other similar activities. Sales and local use of Indian timber were sharply stepped up in the calendar year 1955 bringing in a total income of nearly \$12,000,000 for the Indian owners or nearly a third higher than in 1954. Combined income from oil and gas reached an all-time high of more than \$41,000,000.

A program to foster the establishment of manufacturing or processing plants on the periphery of reservations was set up under an Assistant to the Commissioner and

numerous contacts were made with industrial firms throughout the country. By June 30, plants of this type were either operating or definitely in process at Kingman, Arizona, near the Hualapai Reservation; Cherokee, North Carolina near the Cherokee Reservation; and Gallup, New Mexico near the Navajo Reservation.

The number of individuals who applied for and received relocation assistance increased to 5,316 as compared with 3,461 the preceding year. The 1956 total included 1,051 family groups, 732 unattached men and 373 unattached women.

Yá'át'éehgo Naanish Náás Yit'ihgi

Wááshindoon yá'ndaalnishii t'áá 'altso ts'í-dá hazhó'ó hadaalziid. Yá'át'éehgo binaanish deiit'éhii t'áá 'altsó bééhózinigo 'óólzin. Interior Department Incentive Award Program deiit'niigo bá dahólo. 'Áko íléi ha'át'éegi da naanish yá'át'éehgo ła' jít'jigo bee hwééhoo-zijhgo naaltsoos bee hálák'eeltsoos. Béeso dó' naakidi neeznádiin bóoltq'go. Tségháhoodzá-nídóó bilagáana tált'éego 'ákót'éego naaltsoos

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Students come in pairs at the Rock Point School. Shown, left to right, are the twin daughters of Joe Johnson of Rock Point and Juan Yazzie of Chinle.

Tsé Ntsaa Deez'áhi hoolyéedi 'átchíní naaki níláago da'ólta' hazlji' níigo kwii bikáá'. 'At'ééké yázhí kwii da'ólta'go biká'ágíí naakishchíin danilj' jini. Bitági 'agodígíí diné Joe Johnson wolyé ba'átchíní lá. Nááná'á'ígíí 'éi Juan Yazzie wolyé ba'átchíní jini.

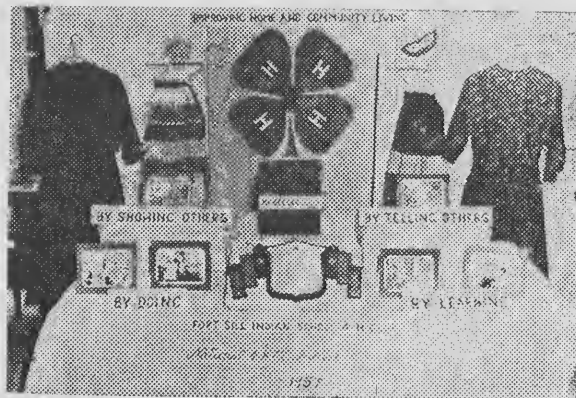
(Continued from page 5)

bee bílák'e dahaas'nil haidáq'. Mr. Robert W. Young wolyé 'a'. 'Éi General Superintendent deitníigo 'alqáji' naat'áanii nílínígíí yit naalnish. Nááná 'a' 'éi Patrick Nelson wolyé. 'Éi 'éiyá Siláoo Yinant'a'í nilj'. Nááná 'a' 'éi Paul Krause deitní. 'Éi 'éiyá Branch of Land Operation deitníigo kéyah bi'oonishj' 'atah bóhólnííh. Díí k'ad t'ált'éego Naanish Yá'át'éehgo 'Aalnííj' naaltsoos bee bílák'e dahaas'nil.

Mr. Young deitníínígíí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego nishónígo 'íí'j'igo bee baa has'nih lá. Kóq' nihitahgo lq'í ndanideeh k'ad. "Díí naaltsoos Navajo Yearbook wolyéego t'áa nínááhááh bik'eh hahinidéhígíí ts'ídá t'áa 'a' néidii'ááh shíj' nishónígo 'álya daaníigo yaa dahalni'. 'Índa 'a' t'áa 'ákódaaníigo naaltsoos nihich'j' 'ádeit'j' 'á'íí 'á'íí da'nííts'áá'déé', níigo yee haadzíí G. Warren Spaulding deitníigo Tségháhoodzánidóo 'alqáji' naat'áanii nílínígíí.

Díí Navajo Yearbook deitníínígíí Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii hani' yá 'á'ah 'ánidayiil'j'igo 'éi bee nínát'ááh. Da'íníishgóó, 'índa naanish 'a' daadzaagóó ts'ídá t'áa 'aktso yaa halni' díí naaltsoos biyi'. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é Naabeehó dine'é bá baa ntsínáadahakees danilíinii da t'áa 'aktso bikáá' 'ónál'j'ih.

Kóhoot'éédáq' naanish daazlji'ii da t'áa 'aktso yaa halni'. 'Áko díí naaltsoosígíí ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíí t'áa 'ákónéehé 'át'éego baa ntsáhakees. Háálá díí naaltsoosígíí hazhó'ó 'it



At a recent Comanche County 4-H Club Contest, the Fort Sill Indian School won first place for the best window display showing the club's activities. The school will receive the Coachs Trophy for the best display.

4-H Club wolyéego bee 'a'í 'ídlj'igo t'áadoo le'é yá'át'éehgo bee da'iináanii bídahoo'aah. Hooghan góné' haz'áq' dóó 'nleí na'aldloosh bee da'iináagi, 'índa kéyah bee da'iináagi da bee bídahoo'aah. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'a' 'ákót'éego yee 'atah danilj' ha'níigo kwii baa hani'. T'áadoo le'é 'éé' da 'ádaat'éii kwii dah dahidénilgo biká'ágíí 'ádayiilaa lá. Comanche County 4-H Club Contest wolyéego da'níí'j' baa na'asdeé'go yee dahoneesnáá lá.

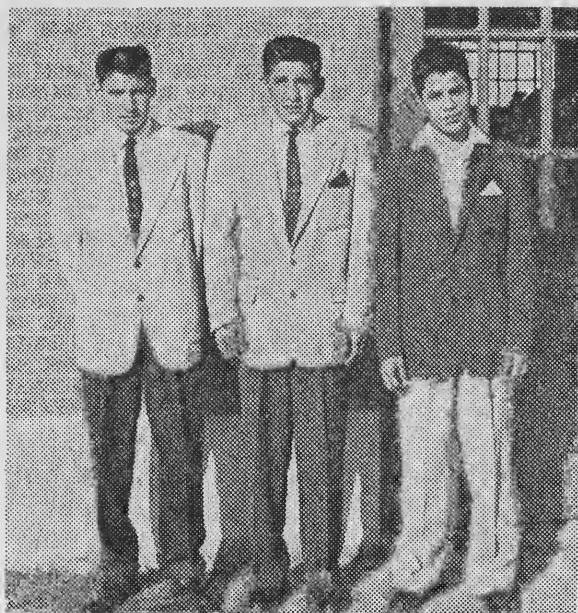
halni'go t'áa 'éi bik'ehgo kodóó náásgóó naalnish náádadoodleetii baa ntsínááhakees dooleet. Díí k'ad nihahastóí Mr. Young wolyéhígíí 'ákót'éego yinaalnishgo yá'át'éehgo bee náás hooldoh.

Bilagáana siláoo yinant'a'í nilj'igo Mr. Nelson deitníínígíí 'éi kwii kót'éego baa hani'. Náhást'éí ts'áadah dóó bi'q' 'ashdladiin dóó bi'q' d'j'igi yihah yéedáq' 'nleí háádéé' shíj' nihaa níyá. Binaanish ch'ínít'í silíí'dóó t'áa hooshch'j' siláoo nanitinígíí yaa n'dii'eezh. 'Índa bigáál danilíinii da yá'ádaat'éehii yá shóyoost'e'. Bee 'at'h'j' dahani'ígíí da. 'Ákót'éego siláoo yá'át'éehgo náás yoonitgo k'ad tseebídiin dóó bi'q' tsosts'id bá ndaalnish. Díí k'asdáq' t'áa 'aktso Diné t'éiyá 'ádaat'j'. Hastáqgo 'éi doo Naabeehó danilj' da.

Mr. Nelson t'áa bí bisiláoo yá hoo'áatgo, 'índa t'áa bí t'áa bí bééhózinígi yee neinitingo k'ad yá'át'éehgo binaanish deit'ééh. 'Índa hastóí Tségháhoodzánígi 'á'ah nádlee'hígíí da yit yaa nidaat'j'igo yá'át'éehgo naanish náás yit'ih siláoo bí haz'áq'j'.

Nááná kwii baa nááhání'ígíí Paul Krause wolyé. Kéyah baa 'áháyáq'j' binaanish nilj'igo 'ashdla' náahai yéedáq' nihaa níyá. 'Ídádáq'

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These three Navajo boys in the picture were blue and red ribbon winners in a recent Comanche Country Dress Revue. They attend Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton, Oklahoma. They are, left to right, Wallace Begay, Fred Norris, and Charles Billie.

Ílélí halgai hatéél hoolyéedi Comanche County Dress Revue wolyéego 'éé' bee hada'dí-t'éii dadínóol'íít biníiyé 'álah 'azl'í'. Naabeehó 'ashiiké danil'jigo kwii naaltsoos yik'i naazínigíí 'íidáq' 'áadi 'atah dahoneesnáá lá. Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi 'atah da'ólta' lá 'ashiiké. Wallace Begay dóo Fred Norris dóo Charles Billie daolyé jiní.

(Continued from page 6)

dibé binaaltsoos ha'nínigíí baa saad 'agháqgo. T'áá 'éi bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí deitní 'áldó'. Ílélí dibé bidahidí'níít baa nida'asdee' dóo wóshdégé' díí naaltsoos baa saad hólóqgo hodi-deeshzhiizh. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánigí 'álah nádlee'hígíí yiniinaa bilagáana yít na'ahiyá-daaltí'go hoolzhiizh. 'Aadóo naaltsoosígíí háa-didoolníít nááhodoo'niid. 'Éi ílélí ha'a'ahdégé' t'áá 'ákót'éego bee hoo'a' díí naaltsoos háa-didoolníítgi. 'Áko ndi t'áá baa saad hóló t'áá 'íiyisíí. Ts'ídá t'aa 'íiyisíí diné yee 'at'h'í' ndaastee' sil'íí' góne' jiníyá díí Mr. Krause ho'di'nínigíí.

'Ayahoolni'ígíí baqgo ts'ídá t'áá baa saad hólóní baa saad hólóqgo 'ahoolzhiizh díí naaltsoos. Náhást'éits'áadah dóo bi'qá 'ashdladiin dóo bi'qá tá'agi yihah yéedáq' 'índa ílélí diné bit dah nahaz'áqgóo dibé binant'a'í wolyéii hólóq dooleet hodoo'niid. 'Éi hastóí Tségháhoodzánigí 'álah nádlee'hígíí 'ákót'éego yaa nidaast'íid. Díí dibé binant'a'í ha'níigo nii'níligíí 'atah nayik'í yádaaltí'go díí naaltsoos bi-



Sergeant S. J. Brigante of the Air Force Special Weapons Center in Albuquerque shows a model of an F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter to Mr. Leo Etcitty of Hunter's point near Saint Michaels, Arizona. Planes like the F-100 will use a high speed ballistics test range now being planned for the southwest corner of the vast Navajo Reservation. (Official USAF Photo)

Sergeant S. J. Brigante wolyé siláoo kwii diné ta' yit 'ahit halni'go bik'ágíí. Be'eldíila Sínildí siláoo dah yiné'hígíí ta' 'át'í. Diné'hígíí 'éi Leo Etcitty, Tsénáshchii' hoolyéédóo. Chidí naat'a'í F-100 Super Sabre jet fighter deitníigo bee da'ahijigánigíí be'elyaago dah joo'áát. 'Ákódaat'éhígíí shíí kwii bee na'idahotaah dooleet hastóí hazhó'ó yee 'ahada'deest'áqgo.

k'ehgo na'nilkaadí ha'nínigíí háadidoolníít hodoo'niid.

'Íidáq' díigi 'át'éego naaltsoos baa hwiinítjigo Mr. Krause wolyéhígíí t'áá hazhó'ó t'áá hótsoago 'atah yinaashnish sil'íí'. T'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá nahonit'ago haz'áq lá ndi, 'ha'ólnínigíí binahj'í', 'índa bit 'ééhózinígíí binahj'í' yá'a-t'éehgo díí naaltsoos háadilnéehgo 'atah yinaashnish. Jó kodóo naaltsoos bik'ehgo na'nilkaadí wolyéhígíí háadilyaa sil'íí' dóo ílélí ha'a-'aahgóo bit 'é'elyaa. 'Éi kóhpot'éedáq' T'áqchil wolyéhígíí naadiin 'asdla'góo yootkáatgo Kéyah Binant'a'í ha'níini yee lá 'as'íí'.

'Áko díí 'ákót'éego Mr. Krause binaanish naazt'í' sil'ígíí bee baa ha'niihgo naaltsoos bee bílák'eeltsooz. Béeso 'éi naakidi neeznádiin bik'í dah sinilgo.

EMPLOYEES RECEIVED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARDS

Mr. Robert W. Young, Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Navajo Agency, Mr. Patrick Nelson, Chief of the Navajo Agency Branch of Law and Order, and Mr. Paul Krause who heads the Range Activity under the Agency Branch of Land Operations have been award-

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All types of vehicle are being used to transport grain from the warehouse to the feed lots under the Navajo Disaster Relief Feed Grain Program. It is estimated that between 24,000 and 50,000 tons of grain will have been used under the program before it is completed.

Dibé naadqá' dei'aat dooleetii ndahageeh yéedqá' 'át'é kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Naadqá' bee nidoojihii biká nídahodidits'ihgo baa nida'asdee' daatahgóó. Ła' t'áa shog bitsinaabaqs dahólóggo diigi 'át'éego naadqá' bitis dadeesk'idgo yee ndayiizyí. Naadqá' nidaheehígíí bida'deezh-nish dóó nléi ts'ídá bííghah da'azljj'ji' t'áatáhádi mííl dah 'adiyédlo'go one ton deitnínígíí naadiin díjdi mííl héét dóó níwohji' bííghahgo diné biljji' dahólóonii bá ndahaasgíí dooleet t'áa 'át'é 'ahíidzoogo.

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and Superior Performance Certificates and cash in the amount of \$200.00 each under the Interior Department Incentive Award Program.

Mr. Young was given the award in recognition of his outstanding work in the development and publication of the Navajo Yearbook. In making the presentation General Superintendent G. Warren Spaulding noted that "The Yearbook has been well received, not only among the Bureau staff, but by the interested public generally, as evidenced by the many congratulatory letters we have received since the document became available."

The Navajo Yearbook is compiled by the Bureau. It contains an appendix of descriptive and statistical information essential to sound program planning, and broad understanding of Navajo problems.

The publication also contains a detailed report of the previous year's accomplishments under both the Long Range and the Regular programs. The Bureau and the Tribe, in conformity with commissioner Emmans policy of looking ahead to discern and prepare for future problems before they arise, are now planning for the coming years. The yearbook thus becomes an important planning document.

Mr. Nelson who came to the Navajo Agency in 1954 has developed, for the first time in the Navajo history, a modern, well equipped organized police force on the Reservation. The force is composed of 87 officers. Of these only six of them are not Navajos.

Mr. Nelson's patient planning, technical knowledge

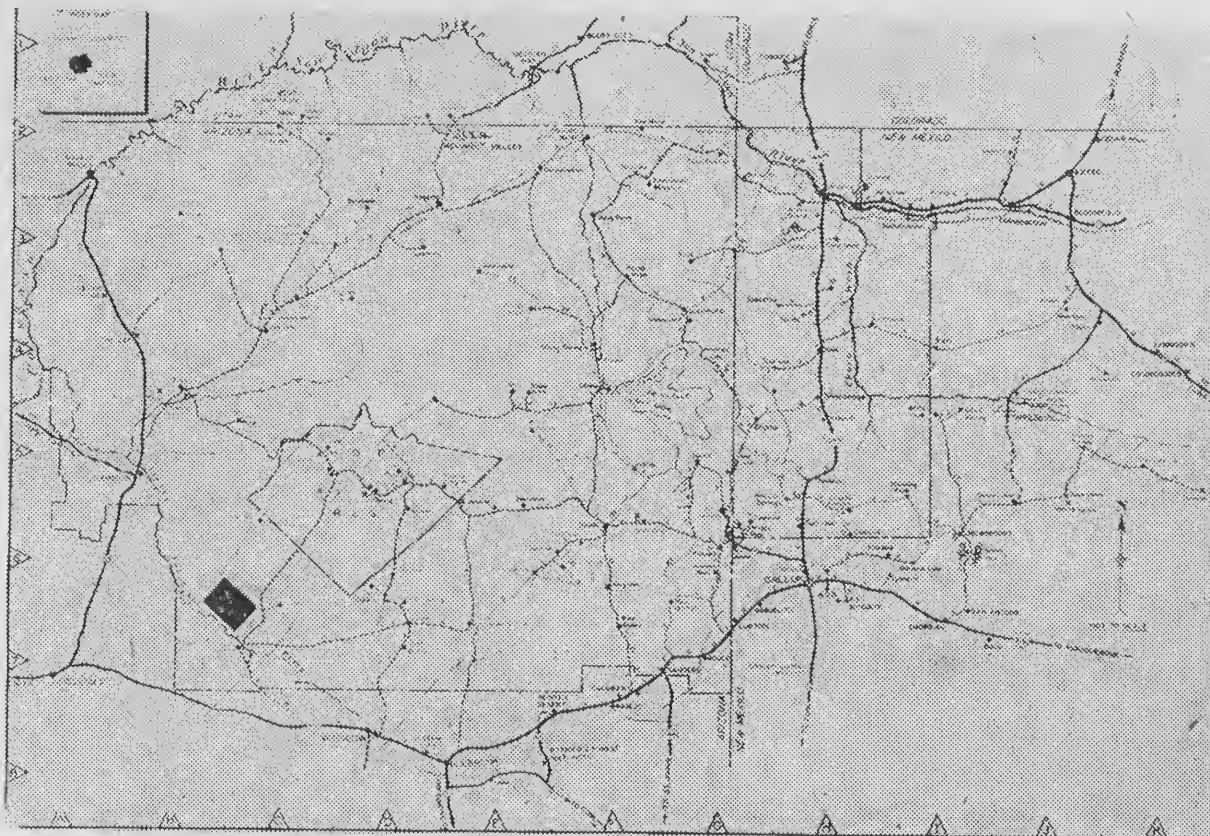
and skill in working cooperatively and harmoniously with the Navajo people in development of a Police Force modeled after the best in the nation has been recognized by the Department of the Interior in the award of much deserved Certificate of Superior Performance.

Mr. Paul Krause entered on duty as Range Conservationist at the Navajo Agency in 1952. At that time the long disputed revision of regulations governing grazing on the Navajo Reservation was approaching its climax. Since the Livestock Reduction period of the 1930's livestock and grazing privileges had been the subject of continuous controversy between the Navajo people and the Department of the Interior. In 1948 the Secretary of Interior extended to the Navajo Tribe the opportunity to revise the Reservation Grazing Regulations in a form more acceptable to Navajo stockmen.

Fraught with emotion and fear, the issue was perennially a subject of heated Council discussions until, in 1953, a system of District Grazing Committees was established by the Council to jointly work out a set of revised Grazing Regulations.

Mr. Krause's patient and skillful leadership brought direction to the work of the District Grazing Committees. This ultimately resulted in the adoption of a new set of Grazing Regulations by the Tribal Council. These were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 25, 1956.

In recognition of the important part played by Mr. Krause, he received the Interior Department Superior Performance Award.



This map shows the approximate location of the planned high speed ballistics test range for joint use of the Air Force, Navy, and Atomic Energy Commission. The range site is shown as the black rectangle in the lower left hand corner.
(Official USAF photo)

Kwe'é naaltsoos biká'ágíí Diné bikéyah be'elyaago bikáá'. Kéyah bikáá'gi t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet dóo chidí naat'a'i da kodóo náádadiilwo' dooleet ha'níigo siláoo nihídayókeedí-áíí véego dithitgo bikáá'.

Kéyah Bikáá' Na'idahonitaah Dooleetii

Siláoo nida'alt'a'ígíí t'áadoo le'é ndeítkaah-go niyéeda'diitjiihii bił haz'áqđéé' Naqbeehó bikéyah bikáá'gi kéyah łahgo haz'á dayíikeed ha'níigo baa hani'. Hastóí Tségháhoodzánídi 'álah nádleełígíí k'ad naaltsoos bee bich'i' siłtsnooz. Ha'át'éego shíí hastóí yee 'ahada'di-doot'áát. Biniiyé kéyah nihéékeedii 'éi kwe'é t'áadoo le'é nabídahonitaah dooleet ha'níí lá. Siláoltsooi nida'alt'a'ígíí, 'índa táłkáá'j'í siláoo danilíinii, dóo Atomic Energy Commission wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'éi yee łá'í daniljigo kwii binaanish 'ádeiléeł lá hazhó'ó t'áá 'altso bee lá da'azłj'go. High speed ballistics deit-níigo dayózhíí lá díí nabídahoniitaah dooleet ha'nínígíí. T'áadoo le'é dadildongo kodóo bee-'eldqoh bik'a' nahalingo hahalyeedii 'óolyé jiní ballistic. Ła' shíí níléi yót'ááh gódeg 'aní-deisih dooleet kodóo. 'Ákót'éego na'alkáahígíí yído'o'at daaníí lá.

Díí kéyah t'áá 'áhoołts'íisigo nihóókeed ha'nínígíí Tségháhoodzánídi baa hwiinist'j'igdo kéyah bik'é na'iilyéegi t'éiyá baa yádaátí'.

T'áá nináháhááh bik'eh daats'í bik'é nihich'i' i'ideet dooleet daaní hastóí. Díí kéyah baa hwiinít'ínígíí 'éi Tsiizizii dahojinínidóo 'e'e 'aah bjch'ijigo haz'á t'áá bíyó náhookqs bóho-díłgizgo. 'Ákwii diné doo ts'ídá lq'í kéedaha-t'j'í da jiní. Díí kéyah wókeedígíí naaniigo 'ashdladi tsin sitáq dóo náasee 'éi 'ashdla'áa-dahdi tsin sitq 'ahoníłtsogo dayókeed lá. 'Éi ts'ídá 'íiyisíí bá si'qq dooleet. 'Áádóo náada-binaagóo shíí 'éi instrumentation stations deit-níigo bee hada'alziidii naaznil dooleet. Níłch'i' hani'í ha'nínígíí da bá nahaz'áq dooleet.

Ch'il ndi doo ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí bikáá' hólqo da lá díí kéyah. 'Áádóo níléi ts'ídá táhá da 'índa náadahaltj'ih. 'Áko t'áá bidziilgo na'al-dloosh bikáá' dah yilyéetígíí t'áá doo ts'ídá bohónéedzq da. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é łeyi'di dahólóonii ndi t'áá 'ádin. 'Éi t'áá 'íidqá' naas-káá' lá. 'Ákót'éego kéyah haz'áanii 'át'éé lá. Haa'át'ée shq' shin hóla.

Níléi náadaatahgoó 'atdó' 'ákót'éego bá nahaz'áqgo 'át'é daaní. Díí kwii kéyahágíí bee

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niha'deet'áqgo 'éí náánátaahgóó danilínígíí naakigo t'óó nahjì' kódoólníít. Háálá 'áájígo béeso t'óó 'ahayóí bąqah 'íłł daaníigo yaa ní-daat'íłł lá bilagáana. 'Áádóó 'índa na'alkaah dóó na'ihonitaah ha'nínígíí t'áá 'íyisíí bá 'ihónéedząqgo haz'ą daaní 'atdó'. T'áadoo le'é báá dahadzid danilíinii 'éí dooda. Łahda dadoohts'a'go ńléí háadi shíłł bee na'ihonitaahgo t'áadoo le'é didooldool jinií dahaníigo dadoohts'a' łeh. 'Ákó daat'éhígíí 'éí doo łą' yidoo'aat da kwe'é. Jó daaníí lá bilagáana.

ńléí Nevada wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'di 'atdó' t'áá kót'éego łą' bá haz'ą, Tonopah Ballistics Range deilníigo. Kojí kýchah bee niha'deet'áqgo 'éí t'óó k'éé'doolchxął daanii lá. Be'eldiila Sinildi dó' 'chidí naat'a'í bidah 'ada'iiníłígíí bá náhoot'aah, 'atdó' t'áá bił na'alkaahgo. 'Éí dó' 'áádoolzjįł kojí kýchah bee niha'deet'áqgo daaníí lá. California hoolyéedi dó' łahgo Edwards Air Force Base hoolyéego haz'ą, 'éí daats'í 'atdó' dooleet daaníí lá. 'Éí 'ákódaadzaago 'éí kwii t'áá 'íyisíí t'áá hótsaago naanish hadoot'ih.

ńléí Florida hoolyéedi 'atdó' t'áá 'ákót'éego łą' bá haz'ą. Hastóí béesh bąqah dah naaz'ání danilíinii łą' 'ákął naasht'eezhgo 'éí 'áadi naanish deil't'éehgi deinéel'íłł dóó bee bił ndahazni'. Tségháhóodzánigi dó' hastóí bee bił nidahazni' díí naanish daniljį dooleet'ígíí kýchah bee 'a'deet'áqgo. 'Íshjąą shíłł 'áttsé hazhó'ó nihá bééhodoozjįł daaníigo yee da hool'a'.

Háadi da díí kýchah bee 'aha'deet'áqgo, 'índa naanish dooleet ha'nínígíí k'ídahineestahgo diné t'áá 'albáago hadit'éii naakidi neeznádiin bíghahgo naanish bá hólął dooleet ha'níí lá kwe'é.

NEW TEST RANGE PLANNED FOR NAVAJO TRIBAL LAND

The Air Force's Air Research and Development Command and the Navajo Tribal Council have announced that a site on the Navajo Reservation in the desert wastelands of north-central Arizona is being considered as the location for a joint high speed ballistics test range which would be used by the Air Force, Navy and Atomic Energy Commission

Preliminary discussions with the Navajo Tribal Council have been based on leasing the land at an annual rental fee. The site, located north-west of Winslow, Arizona, will be in a nearly uninhabited area. The principal test area would measure about five by fifteen miles, and a number of very much smaller tracts would be leased at other locations for the construction of instrumentation stations.

The test range site, which is in an area of extremely low annual rainfall and scant vegetation, is of little value for grazing. Surveys have shown that it probably has little or no mineral value.

Use of the range will enable the Air Force, Navy and AEC to end Special Weapon operations on at least two other existing ranges which no longer meet modern military test requirements. This will result in substantial dollar saving, as well as providing greater effectiveness in testing new weapons coming into the United States inventory. No nuclear weapons will be tested on the range.

As previously announced, the AEC's new Tonopah Ballistics Range in Nevada was established on an interim basis, and will be discontinued when the new range is established. The Air Force also plans to discontinue tests at its Kirtland Precision Bombing Range southwest of Albuquerque and possibly at the Ballistic Test Facility at Edwards Air Force Base in California, when the new range is established.

Members of the Navajo Tribal Council were flown to Florida last summer to observe operations at a somewhat similar military test range. At that time, the entire Council was briefed on the proposed Arizona range and gave unanimous approval to carry out survey work.

The joint high speed ballistics test range will involve a total cost of approximately four and a half million dollars and will employ about 200 civilians and about 20 Air Force personnel.

'Ółta' Yinant'a'í Náánásdljį'ii

ńléí Dzilyi' 'Ółta' hoolyéedi 'ółta' yindaal-nishígíí łą' Thomas Tommany wolyéego School principal deilnínígíí niljįł ńt'ée'. Nt'ée'go k'ad school superintendent deilníigo 'aląąjį' bóhólnihígíí 'ábi'diilyaa lá. School principal deilnínígíí 'éí ńléí bá da'ółta'í danilíinii t'áá kónighánigo yłł ndaalnishii 'óolyé. Superintendent deilnínígíí hótsaago bóhólníłł dóó 'índa 'ółta' t'áá ńghwiist'ąą ńt'ée' yá yáłti. 'Ółta' haz'ąągi t'áá t'óó'góó nda'anishígíí da bee bóhólníłł. 'Ákót'éhígíí 'óolyé school superintendent.

'Áłtséedąą' 'ółta' yinant'a'í nilíinii 'éí George A. Boyce deilníí ńt'ée'. Jó ńt'ée' 'éí naanish łą' baa náadeet'áqgo Mr. Tommany 'ąąjį' 'abí'doodzil lá. Mr. Boyce deilnínígíí t'áá 'ółta' haz'ąąjį 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá ndi t'áá ńłttéel ńt'ée' yiniyé tádigháah dooleet lá. Ts'ídá haayit'éego 'ółta' shíłł 'átłhíni bá yá'át'éeh dooleet ha'níigo 'ąąjį' biniiyé na'alkaahígíí 'atah yinaalnish dooleet lá. T'áá łą'ígóó hoł 'éédahoozingo shíłł ńléí ha'a'aahdi Congress deilníigo dah nahásztánígíí bił nída-hozhdoolnih. 'Áádóó 'índa haayit'éego yaa ntsínáadaakees dooleet.

'Ółta' bindajilnishígíí 'átah dzizłjį'go kwii hastóí 'ańánáát'ázhígíí bee hoł ch'ihoot'ą. 'Ákwii Dr. Boyce haadzjį'go 'ání 'Kwe'é k'ad t'áadoo le'é baa ch'ihodeesh'átąłgo bee shá

(Continued on page 11)

hoo'a'igíí t'áa hazhó'ó baa shíł hózho. Díí baa ch'ihonish'aah nilíinii 'éí diné t'áa béédahonohsinii k'ad nihinant'a'í náánásdlíí. Diné t'áa béédahoniilzinii nihinant'a'í nihá 'ánáa-nályaagíí t'áa hazhó'ó baa shíł hózho," níigo yee haadzíí. 'Éí Thomas Tommany deiłnínígíí 'ááiyílníí lá.

'Áádóó 'índa yá'át'ééh nihinant'a'í náásí-nídlí'ígíí daha'níigo diné k'é yééda'ahishjaa'.

'Aadóó 'índa Dr. Boyce deiłniiigo 'ólta' yin-
nant'a'í nilíí nt'é'ígíí dó' t'áa 'ákónáánát'é.
Ts'ídá nízhońigo 'ólta' yá naha'áago, 'índa
Naabeehó yinaalnishgo hoolzhiizh. 'Áko k'ad
kodóó bee haa ntsinááhakeesgo naanish haa
náádeet'á ha'nínígíí Indians danilíinii t'áa
bídeét'i' nilíinii bi'oonishii haanáadeet'áq lá.
T'ah nt'éé' lá t'áa 'ákót'éego naanish há ła'
nááyíil'íih teh, jó 'íłjigo bee haa ntsáhakees
k'ad. Háálá t'áadoo le'é Indians bee bich'í'
'anídahazt'i'ii t'áa 'altso hoł bééhózin.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT INTERMOUNTAIN

Mr. Thomas Tommany, former principal of the Inter-
mountain School, has been promoted to the position of
school superintendent at the same school.

Mr. Tommany replaces Dr. George A. Boyce who has
accepted an assignment as an Education Specialist on the
Washington Office staff. Dr. Boyce and others will be
working for the next two years or more on a survey of
Indian education in public, Federal, and Mission schools
in the United States and Alaska. This survey will result in
a special report to Congress. The finding of the study are
to be used as further guidelines for all Indian education.

Dr. Boyce in making the announcement of the pro-
motion of Mr. Thomas Tommany to the position of school
superintendent had this to say about Mr. Tommany. "It
gives me pleasure to announce that Mr. Thomas Tom-
many is the superintendent of Intermountain School. This
school is fortunate in having our successful and friendly
Principal promoted to Superintendent."

Congratulations to Mr. Tommany are in order for his
promotion.

Dr. Boyce is also to be congratulated for the splendid
job he has done during the years he has served as
superintendent of the Intermountain School. We are
all certain he will do an equally splendid job in his
new assignment.

Naanish Biniyé Dabi'dókeed . . .

(New York Times)

Dziłyi' 'Ólta' hooleyéedi Naabeehó dine'é
ba'átchíní da'ólta'ágíí t'áa hazhó'ó yá'át'éeh-
go naanish yídahooł'aah shq'shin. 'Áyaaní da
bá nda'anishii shí kwíigo nisin, dzqgdi shá
ndoolnish daaníigo t'áa hazhó'ó yich'í' 'at-
ch'áqah nidaa'na' ha'níigo baa dahani'.

K'ad díí dqgji' ch'ééh hoolzhiizhígíí 'ólta'
yíghah da'astí'ígíí ndi t'áa 'ákónáánát'é. Díí
kwii t'áátá'í 'ólta'idóó ch'ikéí dóó tsíłkéí naa-
kidi neeznádiin yilt'éego 'ólta' yíghah náa-

da'astíí. Binaanish danilíinii, yiniyé 'ída-
hooł'áq'ii t'áa 'at'áq bá dahólógo yee dah
náadahidiikai. 'Ashiikéjii naanish 'at'áq 'áa-
t'eetii daashíí néeláq' yiniyé. 'idahooł'aah.
Chidí bikáa'gi daazhijzhii háábídadzilne' bi-
na'anish dóó hahool'á, 'índa ła' bik'í dah
'asdáhi bik'í nída'altih yídahooł'aah. 'At'éé-
kéjii dó' t'áa 'ákót'éego naanish daashíí né-
lq' yídahooł'aah. 'Azee'ál'íí góne' nda'anish
dóó hahool'á. ła film library services deiłniiigo
t'áadoo le'é danil'íígo bee 'idahooł'aahii baa
'áháyáqjii yiniyé 'idahooł'aah lá.

'Aadóó 'índa bilagáana bizaad dóó naal-
tsoos da t'áa 'altsó yídahooł'aah. 'Aadóó 'índa
t'áadoo le'é níléi náas yidiiskáqgóó bíká 'adool-
wol danilíinii da t'áa 'áltso bá 'at'kéé' sinil,
jó níigo 'ólta' yinant'a'í Dr. George A. Boyce
deiłnínígíí yaa halni'.

Díí Dziłyi' 'ólta' hooleyéegi k'ad 'átchíní
naakidi míil dóó bi'áq táadi neeznádiin da'ót-
ta'. T'áa 'íiyisíí t'áa náhodékaadgo kwii 'ólta'
biniyé kin sinil.

Kin Yii' Dabighanii

Díí 'átchíní kwii da'ólta'ágíí 'éí t'áa níléi
dabikéyahdi t'áa hooghan yii' daneeyá. Kwii
nehékáahgo 'éí t'áa 'at'áq kin yii' dah naazh-
jaa'go naadiin tsosts'idgo bił haz'á. Naanish
biyi' bídahooł'aahii 'éí naadiin díí sinil. Bii'
da'jiiyánígíí dó' hóló. Auditorium deiłniiigo bii'
átah ná'ádlee'hígíí dó' hóló. Náhást'éidi neez-
nádiin dah na'ístá bóhóoghah kóne'é. 'Azee-
'ál'í dó' hóló. 'Índa kin bii' da'ólta'ii dó' ła'
sinil. Biyi' nidajibéhígíí dó' hóló.

'Atchíní doo da'íłta'ágíí t'óó 'ahayóí kwe'é
nehékááh. T'áadoo le'é doo bił béédahózinígíí
baqgo 'ayóo daasti'. 'Índa t'áa níléi kéyahdi
ndi díí 'átchíní ch'iyáán yá'adaat'éhii t'áa
bee bich'í' 'anídahazt'i'. 'Áko ła' dabits'iinigo
ndahakááh. Kodóó 'índa hazhó'ó baa 'ádaha-
yáago, 'índa t'áadoo le'é yá'adaat'éehii bee
nantingo yá'át'éehgo hidikááh.

'Ólta'jii 'adahakááh dóó níléi díkwii da béé-
dahaháahgo náásgóó binaanish danilíí doo-
leelii ndeidiyii'aah. T'áa hooshch'í' táa' da
ndeidiyii'aah ła'. 'Áko ła' doo bił yá'át'éeh
dago 'éí t'óó nahjii kóyii'íih. 'Áko t'áa naakíí
yidziil teh. ła' doo bił yá'ánáánát'éeh dago
t'óó nahjii ninéidi'ááh. 'Áko t'áa ła'í yidziihí-
gíí 'éí bił yá'át'éeh teh. 'Aadóó 'índa 'éí t'éiyá
yíhooł'aahgo níléi'jii 'ólta' yíghah 'at'eeh.

Naanish t'óó 'ahayóí 'at'áq 'át'éego bída-
hooł'aah ha'nínígíí dó' t'áa 'aaníí 'ákót'é.
'At'éékéjii ła' naalyéhé bá hooghan góne'
na'anish yídahooł'aah. 'Azee'ál'íí góne' na-

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More and more of the Navajo children who are attending the Bordertown Dormitories are taking part in the activities of the schools. Picture is a group of children who are attending school at Snowflake, Arizona. At a recent program given by the school it was necessary for the group to sing but the organ broke and there was no way to accompany the group. Norman Lee from Fort Defiance who was able to play a guitar was called upon to accompany the group thus making the program a success.

Bordertown Dormitories deifniigo kin dah naazhjaagóó Diné ba'áłchíní la' 'atah da'ólta'. T'áa hazhó'ó 'ídaneeşdin şha'shin 'áyaaní da k'ad t'áadóo le'é baa nda'aldeehgo yee 'atah nidaadleeh. Snowflake hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí kwíí la' 'ákót'éego bikáa'. Ba'áłchíní da'ólta'ii 'álah daazlįį'go 'áłchíní 'adaho'niitáál nít'ée' organ wolyéego bik'ehgo dahojitaafígíí yíchxą jini. T'áa Diné 'ash-kii nilįigo guitar deifnínígíí 'ayóo yee naanéego 'éi choo'į bidiit'į jini. 'Éi şhįį 'índa há yidiit-ts'a'go bik'ehgo dahojitáál.

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'anish da. 'Índa da'adąą góne' nda'anishígíí dó'. 'Áadóo koiį' díkwíí şhįį bínáánaólta'. 'Ashiikéjį 'éi chidi ndahachxąghii 'ánidaal'įigi yiniyé 'ídahoo'aah la'. Béesh 'ahídadiiljeehi da. 'Índa la' k'éé'dilyeehi yídahoo'aah. Ch'i-yáan 'ál'įigi da. 'Aadóo koiį' t'óó 'ahayóí bínáánaólta'. Naaltsoos bíhoo'aahgi dó' t'áa 'ii-yisíí bohodiikaal. Jó 'ákót'éego Dr. Boyce deifnínígíí yaa halni' díí 'ólta' haz'ąągi. Díí kodóo tsítkéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da 'ólta' yíighah nda'ii-teeheii naanish bił béeadahózinígíí baągo da'nítch'ishidéę' t'áa hazhó'ó nihídayókeedgo 'át'é ní 'atdó'. 'Áko k'ad t'óó baa ntsáhákeesgo Naabeehó wolyéii hazhó'ó nantingo la' yá'a-t'eehgo naalnish lá 'ilįigo baa ntsáhákees, ní lá Dr. Boyce deifniigo 'ólta' yinant'a'í nilínígíí.

Díí Dr. Boyce deifnínígíí 'ólta' t'óó 'ahoolyaa yęędąą' 'áadi 'ólta' bínant'a'í nilįį dooleet-ha'niigo yiniyé nibi'deeltį. 'Éi k'ad tseebí náahai yęędąą' 'ólta' 'ahoolyaa.

Ch'óoshdąą' 'éi kwíí siláoo be'azee'ál'įį nt'ée' jini Bushnell General Hospital hoolyee-go. 'Áadóo 'índa Wáashindoon bá 'oonish

Indians bił haz'ąąjį baa deet'ą. Yik'é nida'az-láago baa deet'ą. 'Azee'ál'į biniyé haz'ánęę 'éi 'ánaszįidgo t'óó 'ólta' 'ahoolyaa. Kin sinil yęę t'áa 'át'é hasht'ée daalyaago 'ólta' 'ahoolyaa.

Dr. Boyce wolyéego 'ólta' yinant'a'í nilį ha'nínígíí ch'óshdąądąą' Tségháhoodzánigi 'ólta' yinant'a'í nilįį nt'ée'. Naabeehó bikéyah bikáa'gi Wáashindoon bá da'ólta'ágíí t'áa 'at-tso yinant'a'í nilįį nt'ée'. Neeznáa daats'í bínáahai Diné yitahjį naalnishgo. T'ah níwohdąą' 'éi nłéi halgai hątéél hoolyeeéjį Lawrence, Kansas hoolyéegi 'atah 'ólta' yinaalnish nt'ée' lá 'atdó'. Naaltsoos bídahoo'aah danilíinii yinaalnish nt'ée' lá. Náaná t'ah níwohdidąą' 'éi nłéi dabidziilgo da'ólta'góó díkwíigo şhįį 'iíłta'la. Hartford, Connecticut hoolyéegi Trinity College hoolyéego 'ólta'. 'Ákwe'é 'atah 'iíłta' lá díí hastiin. Cornell University hoolyéegi dó'. 'Áadóo Columbia University hoolyéego dó' lá. 'Áko ts'ídá t'áa 'ákónéehee ts'ít-kéi, 'índa ch'ikéi da nizhónigo neinitįngo ch'éhékááh.

(Continued on page 13)



Boy Scout troop 23 of Chinle, Arizona was chosen to present to the Navajo Tribal Council during its recent session the state flag from the State of Utah. With the gift of the flag from Governor George Clyde of Utah the Council now has state flags from Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The vast Navajo Reservation covers portions of these three states.

Kéyah states daolyéego hótsoago hadahwiisdzooígíí bidah na'at'a'í state flags deiłniigo t'áá 'at'aa bee dahólóogo 'át'é. Tségháhoodzánídi hastóí béesh baqah dah naaz'ání 'álah nádleełh gó-ne'é k'ad díí state flag deiłnínígíí táá dah sinil. Bee 'ahit' 'idlí dóo bee 'ahééháníih 'át'é díí dah na'at'a'í 'áhaa daha'niłgíí. Dah na'at'a'í 'ákée'di yah 'eeltsoozígíí Utah wolyéego hahoodzodéé'go yiltsooz. Governor George Clyde wolyéego 'áájí naat'áanii nilínígíí yee k'é nídzingo 'áádéé' ni-hahastóí yich'í' 'áyiilaa lá. Ch'inilí hoolyéedóo 'ashiiké yázhí Boy Scouts yee 'atah danilínígíí bá nibi'dee'nilgo 'éi kwe'é hastóí 'álah nilígíi dah na'at'a'í yah 'adeistsooz. Arizona dóo New Mexico wolyéego hahoodzooígíí dó' bidah na'at'a'í 'atah dah siltsooz.

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NAVAHO STUDENTS GET PICK OF JOBS (New York Times)

Vocational training given at the Intermauntain School in Brigham City, Utah for Indians has proved so successful that employers are competing for the services of graduates.

Special skills of the 200 seniors in the 1957 class, who will be graduated April 30, range from body and fender repair to upholstering for the boys, and from hospital ward to film library service for girls.

Instruction covers a much broader range than the specialties the students pursue. Dr. George A. Boyce, School Superintendent, says that language, mathematics, people "cope with life no matter what their changing circumstances may be."

Twenty-three hundred young Navajos now are studying on the 300-acre campus. Expansive as this layout may seem by normal collegiate standards, it seems somewhat restricted, at first, to the students. They came from a 15-million-acre reservation that takes in a large part of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

Twenty-seven dormitories on campus

But the youngsters, most of them reared in hogons, a kind of mud hut, are amazed at facilities of the school. These facilities include 27 dormitories, 24 vocational shops, dining halls, a 900-seat auditorium, a hospital, and other school buildings.

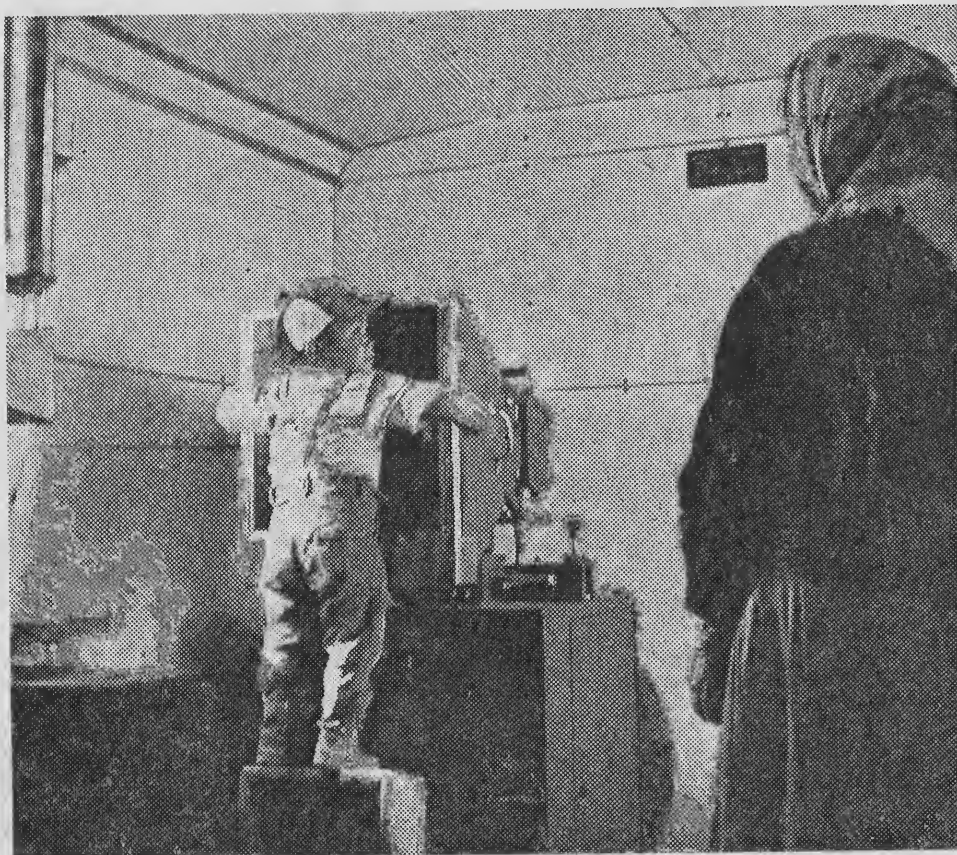
The school's big swimming pool strikes a luxury note many of these newcomers, fresh from parched reservation, cannot even understand.

"Is this all to be drunk?" one asked.

Most of the students suffer, on arrival, from shyness, undernourishment, and lack of formal schooling. Dr. Boyce and a staff of 450, over 100 of them teachers, seek to overcome these deficiencies while imparting the ways of the white man.

"We expose them consciously to a great variety of problems, social, economic, esthetic, ethical, and personal," Dr. Boyce says, "so they will know how to solve problems. For example, language, mathematics, science, emotional skills became tools, rather than objectives in themselves."

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HOW'S THIS? might be a good title of this picture showing a young Navajo boy having his x-ray picture taken. The United State Public Health Service would like everyone large and small to have an x-ray taken of their chest when they have the opportunity. X-rays are one means of helping doctors discover tuberculosis in people.

K'AD SHA? níigo daats'í be'elyaa lá 'ashkii yázhí kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí. Bee 'aghá da'dil-dlaad ha'nínigíí yich'j' dah sizjigo bikáá'. United States Public Health Service deitniigo 'ats'íis baa 'áháyáqáji yindaalnishii díigi 'át'éego nihijéits'iin gónaa nihighá nída'dildla'go yá'át'ééh danihiñí t'áá 'ashja ná'iil'jijígi. Jéi 'ádijh wolyéii haa yinist'jigdo bee nibéehoyoozjijh díi haghá da'dildlaad ha'nínigíí.

(Continued from page 13)

Midway in their sophomore year, students make a tentative selection of the vocations they think they might like to follow. They give first, second and third preferences. At the end of the sophomore year they make their actual choice but also give second and third choices.

Start Vocational Training

When they return in the fall for their junior year, they embark on vocation training. Aptitude tests are used in helping the youngster make a decision.

Girls can study home service, store clerking, hospital ward work, restaurant duties, dormitory ward work and film library service. For boys, the 20 areas of training include automobile mechanics, welding, farming, building trades, cooking, sheet metal work, and business courses.

Intermountain is a grade school in academic achievement from the first through the sixth grades.

Dr. Boyce says that the demand for graduates of the school proves the Navahos are good workers. He has been superintendent of the school since it was founded in 1949.

Originally, the Bushnell General Hospital occupied the grounds. This Army facility was turned over to the

Bureau of Indian Affairs after World War II. Many of the hospital structures, remodeled and reequipped, readily were converted to school use.

The superintendent was director of the Navaho schools at Window Rock, Arizona, for almost a decade. He started in Government service in 1938 as a curriculum specialist of the Indian School Bureau at Lawrence, Kansas. A graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, he has a master's degree from Cornell University and a doctorate from Columbia University.

'Ólta' Yíghah Da'astj'ii

'Áníid t'áá Dqajj' hodideeshzhiizhgo níléi Dziłyi' 'ólta' hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí 'ólta' yíghah da'astj'j' dóo ła' naanishgóó dah dahidii-kaj. Tsítkéi dóo ch'ikéi neeznádiin dóo bi'qa náhást'éidiin dóo bi'qa 'ashdla' yilt'éego 'ólta' yíghah da'astj'j' ha'níingo baa hani'. 'Ídąą' la' 'ákót'éego 'ólta' bííghah da'siidl'j'go nihaa 'álah 'azl'j' ni' dajiniigo shj' daashj' nízáád-góó béedajilniih dooleet. 'Aadóo 'índa 'ákót'éego la' nihich'j' yádáati' ni' da'iljigo shj'

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baa ntsidahakees dooleet. Dziyi' 'ólta' hool-yéedi 'ólta' 'ólta' yíghah da'asłji'ii baa 'álah 'azłji' ha'nínigíi 'Átsá Biyáázah ha'nínigíi naadiin tseebíigóo yoolkálgo 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Tségháhoodzánidéé' 'ólta' yinan-t'a'í nilíi léi' kwii nýáago 'ólta' yíghah da'asłji'igíi yich'i' yááłti'. 'Éi díi t'áa na'nitin haz'á-nígi yee nihich'i' yááłti'. 'Ákódaat'éego 'ach'i' yádaati'igíi bee t'áa yá'át'éehgo 'ádá nítsíz-diikos. Jó 'ákódaat'éhigíi biniyé díi bilagáana Tségháhoodzánidéé' nihaa nýáa lá. Daashíi yit'éego náas deiñnikáah dooleet, jó 'ákwi' 'éi k'ad t'áa nihí bee nihíhólníh. T'áadoo le'é bínda'niltin danilíni t'áadoo 'ta' t'óo nihí ch'éhékháhi t'áa 'ałtso nizhónigo bíhwiil'áq'go, 'índa bee nihich'i' yádaati'ii t'áa 'ałtso bé-neilniihgo yá'át'éehgo shíi bee náas yiidaat dooleetgo 'át'é. Bindanihidi'niltin yéé t'óo bi-k'inaniilne' nt'éégo 'éi t'áa tsíst'a hiidaah dooleet náas yidiiskáqgóo.

Bilagáana Tségháhoodzánidéé' nihaa nýá-higíi kónigo yee nihich'i' haadzii'. Kodóo 'ól-ta' bits'a hisoohkai dóo níléi t'áa nidaahkaigóo diné hadanihisiid dooleet. Yá'át'éehgo ni-daahkaigo, 'índa nihinaanish da yá'át'éehgo 'ál'jigo 'éi lá ts'ídá t'áa 'ákónéehé 'íłta' ni danihiñii dooleet. 'Áádóo 'akqó t'áa 'ałtsogo 'éi t'áadoo le'é daadlánígi baa da'íldééh. 'Éi 'ałdó' ts'ídá bee 'ádaa 'ádahoyáqago yá'át'ééh. 'Índa diné bił 'ahéeda'diildahii ndi t'áa 'ákó-náánát'é. Diné 'ta' t'áa baqhági 'ádaat'jigo ndaokai. 'Ákódaat'éhigíi 'ta' bił 'ahizhdiikaigo kodóo t'áa bóhólníh góne' 'adahodínóo'ah. 'Índa diné bił ndajilnishiigíi ndi t'áa 'ákónáa-nát'é, 'ta' naanishigíi doo hazhó'o yaa ntsidaa-kees do, niigo díi bilagáana Tségháhoodzánidéé' nihaa nýáhagíi nihich'i' yááłti'. 'Áádóo 'íhoo'aah 'ałdó' doo t'áa kódi'j' bá nihonít'i' da nihíñi. Níléi t'áa nidaahkaigóo ha'át'éegi da 'íhoo'aah nihá 'ashjada'ale'góo nabídanoh-taah. 'Índa library deiñnigo naaltsoos daólta'ii bá dahooghangóo da ndaahkaigo yá'át'ééh. 'Ákódaat'éhigíi ts'ídá 'agháagoo bee 'ídahoo-aah, nihíñigo lq'ígóo nihich'i' yááłti'. 'Áko t'áa 'ałnółtso k'ad hazhó'o baa ntsidaahkees-go yá'át'ééh.

Leonard McCabe
Freddie H. Yazzie

195 GRADUATED AT INTERMOUNTAIN

The graduating class of 1957 at Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah, will remember for a long time the graduation exercises that were held on February 28, 1957. Not only because of the fact that we are graduating from school but because of the many things that we were given to think about while there. Mr. Henry A.

Wall, the speaker, talked about many things that we had studied and the things we need to know to make a success when we leave for our jobs. It is hard to believe that our stay at school is over. We must now go out on our own to make our way. The success or failure that we meet now depends a great deal upon how well we have learned our lessons in school. Some of the advices given by Mr. Wall at graduation will help any student if he will remember some of those things after he is on his own and must do his own thinking.

One of the items that Mr. Wall mentioned as being important to us is that all students be on example wherever they go. People will be looking at us and because we are different they will watch us very closely. The kind of an example that they see should be a good example. He also cautioned the graduating class against the trouble caused by drinking. Another very important thing that was discussed is the need to associate with good people, those who are skilled workmen like ourselves. We should never stop to associate with people that will bring disgrace on us. We were encouraged to keep up our education by means of night classes, by reading in a library and by intelligent conversations with other people about problems that we need to solve. And very important to all of us is to make a good reputation for ourselves, our school, our people, and Indians as a whole.

Leonard McCabe
Freddie H. Yozzie

Naaltsoos 'Adaha'niitgi

Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíi yíi'j' kéedahat'ini' 'ádaaniigo t'áa háłida Bikágí Yish-tłizhii 'dine'é nilíi shíi kéyah reservation wolyéego nidahasdzooígíi yíi' kééhat'jigo naaltsoos 'ahi'niit doo bee bá haz'áq da daaníi lá. 'Áko Utah' Supreme Court hoolyéego 'aada-hwiinít'i' hóttaa góne' baa hwiiníst'jíd silíi'. Nt'éé' 'ádaaniigo t'áa 'aaníi t'áa 'ákót'éego nihibeehaz'áanii bikáa' yisdzoh daaníi jini. T'óo hanii t'óo 'ta' da ha'át'éego da yee 'ák'eediniihgo yee hool'a' 'azłji' nt'éé'. Jó nt'éé' doo 'ákót'éé da lá.

Preston Allen joolyéego t'áa Indian jiljigo 'aak'eedáq' naaltsoos 'adaha'niit baa nda'as-dee' yéedáq' naaltsoos 'atah' 'azhdoo'ał biniyé' jiniyáa nt'éé' ni dooda ho'doo'niid jini. 'Áádóo shíi 'índa ha'át'éego lá dooda shi'doo'niid lá jiniigo bee 'ádaa hojoolni' dóo há baa hwiiníst'jíd. Jó 'ákót'éego háát'i' silíi' lá díi kwii baa hwiinít'iniigíi.

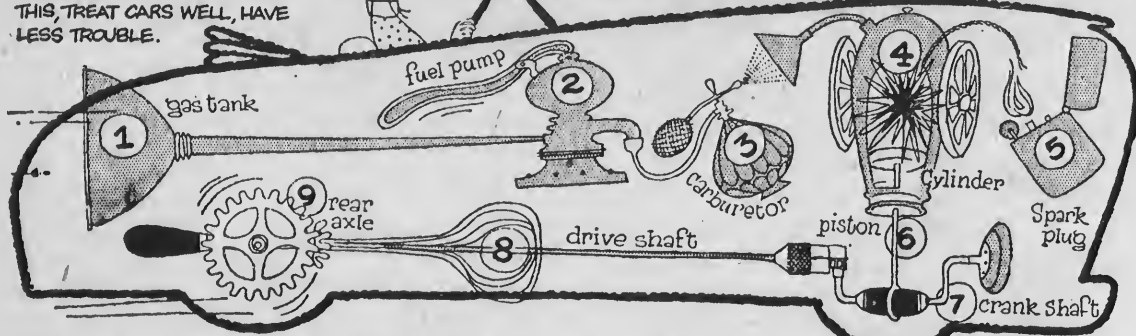
'Éi 'ákót'éego t'áa kwii há baa hwiiníst'jíd silíi' dóo t'áa hooshch'i' níléi ha'a'aahdi United Supreme Court deiñnigo Wáashindoon bi'aa-hwiinít'i' hóttaa góne' yah 'anádadazist'i'. 'Áko ndi kolá 'át'éé nt'éé' ni t'áadoo ho'doo'niid da lá. 'Át'ah t'áa nihá bééhodooziit. Utah wolyéego hahoodzooígíi bibeehaz'áanii 'áłtsé hazhó'o baa nínááhódóot'jít. 'Áádóo 'índa nihich'i' 'éedahodooziit t'óo ho'doo'niid jini.

(Continued on page 16)

UNDERSTAND AN
ATOMIZER AND A TOY CANNON
AND YOU KNOW HOW YOUR CAR
WORKS. SMART DRIVERS KNOW
THIS, TREAT CARS WELL, HAVE
LESS TROUBLE.

WHAT MAKES YOUR CAR GO?

By CAROL LANE - WOMEN'S TRAVEL DIRECTOR - SHELL OIL COMPANY



(1) GAS TANK FEEDS FUEL TO (2) FUEL PUMP, WHICH FORCES GASOLINE TO (3) CARBURETOR. THIS WORKS LIKE AN ATOMIZER, MIXING FUEL AND

AIR. MIXTURE GOES TO (4) CYLINDER, SHOWN AS CANNON. NEXT STEP IS (5) SPARK IGNITING FUEL, WHICH BURNS, EXPANDS, MOVES (6) THE

PISTON. THIS TURNS (7) THE ENGINE'S CRANKSHAFT WHICH TURNS (8) THE DRIVE SHAFT AND (9) THE REAR AXLE AND WHEELS.

Be Smart.
Drive Safely.
TM

Ts'idá da shq' haayit'éego chidí wolyéii ndaa'jeeh danohsingó shíí'í' ta' baa ntsídaakees t'ehgo 'át'é. Ła' nisooz'í 'éi t'áá nihit' b'éedáhó-zin. T'óó ch'idaast'ánigo kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. 'Áko ndi t'áá bee 'ééhózin. Chidí wolyéii bidááhánii ndi doo hazhó'ó 'ájít'í' dago, 'inda doo hazhó'ó bá ntsídziikes dago bik'é 'ats'a'ii-deetgi biyahóyee'go 'át'é. Chidí Ła' halj'í'go híléi biyi'di ndahazt'í'ígíí hót b'ééhózingo 'ayóo baa háq'h jinízin t'ehgo 'át'é. Kwe'é naaltsoos bikáá' na'ashch'qq'ígíí hazhó'ó danót'í. Chidí be'elyaaígíí bikée'dóogo Łaa'ii bee hahool'á. (1) Łaa'ii bee bik'e'eshchínígíí chidí bitoo' bee dah si'ánígíí 'át'é níigo yaa halni'. (2) Naaki bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi chidí bitoo' hayiilt'oodígíí 'át'é. T'áá 'éi náásgóó 'ayíilt'ood t'áá bee bik'e'eshchínígíí biyi' góne'. (3) Kwe'é t'áá bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi chidí bitoo'ígíí nááná'ahdée'go ní'tch'i biih yítsxaaz. (4) Djí' bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi bii' kó'í 'át'é. Chidí

bitsiits'iin dabiidii'ní Ła. Łahdée'go chidí bitoo' ní'tch'i bił 'aktahgo biih yítsxaaz. (5) 'Ash-dla'ágíí 'éi béesh híchíi'ii kó' 'ádeit'ínígíí 'át'é. 'Éi díi chidí bitsiits'iin ha'nínígíí biyi'di chidí bitoo' yéé yidiit'í. Kwe'é 'inda díi kó'ígíí 'ayóo bitsxe'. (6) 'Áko hastáq' bee bik'e'eshchínígíí yaa kwíit'í. (7) T'áá 'éi tsosts'id bee bik'e'eshchínígíí náyoohis. (8) Tseebí bee bik'e'eshchínígíí 'éi drive shaft deit'niigo chidí bit'ááhdée' daní'áhígíí 'át'é. (9) Náhást'éi yígíí 'éi rear axle deit'niigo bikée'jigo naaniigo haní'áago 'alts'áq'hj' chidí bijáád baq'h sinilígíí 'át'é. 'Éi t'áá 'át'é náyoohisgo yee ndzit'í. Chidí bitoo'ígíí yéego bił yaa 'anizdíl'isgo lq'í biih yíl'í nádleeh. 'Áko t'áá 'éi tsxíit'go yee náás kónát'í'ih. Chidí wolyéii doo hazhó'ó baa hoj'í-yáq dago ba'át'e' hólóq'go 'át'é. 'Éi baq'go ts'í-dá baa 'adahot'yáq'go bee naatdeeh danihi'dí'ni.

(Continued from page 15)
INDIANS CAN'T VOTE IN UTAH

The Utah Supreme Court has issued a unanimous opinion the Indians on reservations in the State of Utah do not have the right to vote under present state laws.

The opinion was based on an appeal to the Court by Preston Allen for the primary and general elections last fall.

The ruling was promptly appealed to the United States Supreme Court which granted a writ-of review but has made no ruling.

Bee Nihit' 'Ééhózin Dooleet'ii

Kót'éego na'idéekid: Wááshindoon bibeehaz-'áanii Hatch Act deit'niínígíí t'áá háíida Wááshindoon yá naalnishii hastói naha-t'á yiniyé dah náhidinoobij'í'ii naaltsoos bá 'ahidoo'niłgi yaa halni'go hachidí b'eshjée' dooleet'ígíí daats'í t'áá yee has'q?

Nát'áq' háá'oodz'í': 'Aoo', hastói naaltsoos bá 'adahidoo'niłgi yaa halni'go hachidí b'éeshjée' dooleet'go t'áá bee haz'á 'azh'á Wááshindoon bá nijilnish ndi. 'Inda ha-ghangi da tséeso' Ła' bídaashjée' dooleet'go 'éi t'áá bee haz'á 'atdó'. 'Áko ndi naaltsoos literatures deit'niigo baa halni'go dajólta'ii dóó 'it' dah ná'tí'hi badges deit'niínígíí diné bá bitaa jiniih dooleet'ígíí 'éi doo yee has'áq da.

INFORMATION

- Q. Does the Hatch Act prohibit Federal Employees from putting campaign posters in their car windows?
- A. No. Federal Employees may display political pictures or posters in the windows of their homes, or in their automobiles. They may not, however distribute campaign literature, badges or buttons.